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The People's Korea

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Announcement on Soviet Delegation's Sojourn in Korea

On June 6, an announcement was made in connection with the sojourn, in Korea, of the Soviet Delegation, headed by A. N. Kosygin, Presidium member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and First Vice-Premier of the Cabinet of the Soviet Union, who paid a good-will visit to Korea from May 30 to June 6 at the invitation of the Central Committtee of the Korean Workers' Party and the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to a Korean Central News Agency report of June 6 from Pyongyang. The announcement follows in part:

* During the sojourn in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Soviet Delegation pointed out with satisfaction and pleasure, wherever they went, the brilliant results, won by the Korean people in the construction of a new socialist life, and people's firm unity around their party and government.

* The Soviet Delegation called on Comrade Kim Il Sung, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and Premier of the Cabinet of the DPRK, and other party and government leaders, and had a friendly talk with them. Questions concerned with interests of the two countries were discussed at the talk. The talk progressed in a harmonious and friendly atmosphere and both sides reached an identity of views on all the questions discussed.

* Appreciating highly the historic results won by the Korean people under the leadership of the Korean Workers' Party, the Soviet side pointed out, with great satisfaction, the great significance of the Seven-Year Plan for the development of the people's economy, a plan mapped out by the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and the DPRK Government, which marks a decisive stage in the socialist construction of the country in the DPRK.

* The Korean side pointed out that the material and spiritual aid, extended by the Soviet people to the Korean people, contributed much to the socialist construction of the D PRK, and expressed deep gratitude for it.

* The Korean side appreciated highly fruitful results won by the Soviet people in overall communist construction under the leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. The results won by the Soviet people are a mighty guarantee for strengthening the might of the whole of the Socialist Camp and for preserving peace. The great fruits, won by Soviet science and technology, which helped realize the first man's space-flight in mankind's history, are the victory of the entire Socialist Camp and a demonstration of the matchless superiority of the socialist over the capitalist system.

* Regarding the historically developed friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, developing day after day, as according well with the interests of the two peoples and as contributing to the consolidation of the forces of peace and socialism, both sides emphasized that they should continuously strengthen in every way the fraternal, friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples in the future, too.

* In the course of the talk, both sides agreed that the recent military fascist coup d'etat in South Korea was maneuvers to hamper peaceful unification of Korea, to intensify tension in Korea and to maintain colonial rule facing bankruptcy in South Korea.

* The Soviet side supported completely the reasonable plan of the DPRK Government to withdraw the U.S. forces and all other foreign forces from South Korea, to enforce a South-North confederative system as a provisional step and to realize South-North economic and cultural interchange.

* The Soviet side expressed again its will and readiness to offer any assistance necessary to the DPRK in its efforts for protecting its socialist gains.

* Both sides pointed out with satisfaction that the forces of socialism and peace were overpowering the bellicose imprialist forces day after day in the international arena. The great Socialist Camp, the mighty national liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the labor movement in capitalist countries and other peace-loving forces, can, with their positive united actions, curb imperialists' war-provocative maneuvers and preserve and strengthen peace. Continuously clinging to the bankrupt "positions-of-strength" policy, the imperialists are hell-bent on expanding armaments, suppressing the colonial-national liberation movement and maneuvering to tense the situation. Therefore, peoples must be highly vigilant. The peace-loving foreign policy on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with differing social systems, followed by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, has an important bearing on relaxing international tension and consolidating peace.

* The Korean side supported completely the proposals for total and complete disarmament under an effective international supervisory system and for total abolition of colonialism as well as other peace-loving proposals, made by the Soviet Government.

* The talk between Comrade N.S. Khrushchov and J.F. Kennedy demonstrates that the Soviet Government is making consistent efforts for consolidating world peace and easing international tension. The Korean side welcomed and supported this talk as beneficial.

* Unanimously underlining again the fact that the unity and solidarity of the Socialist Camp is the decisive factor for preserving and strengthening peace and ensuring the victory of socialism and communism, both sides expressed strong determination to fight untiringly to put into reality Leninist principles, laid down in the documents of the Meeting of the Representatives of the Communist and Workers' Parties held in November, 1960, and to make every effort to further strengthen the unity of the Socialist Camp on the basis of Marxism-Leninism in the future.

* Both sides expressed firm conviction that the good-will visit of the Soviet Delegation to the DPRK would greatly contribute toward further strengthening the invincible, friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and the Soviet people, consolidating the unity and solidarity of the Socialist Camp and toward fortifying world peace.

The world public opinion attacks them. — Che Jun

World Public Opinion Denounces Military Fascism in South Korea

People not only in socialist camp but also in capitalist countries are denouncing more and more strongly the U.S. imperialists for instigating their lackeys, the Chang Do Yung clique, to establish a military fascism in South Korea.

The **Japan Socialist Party** and some 40 political and social organizations in Japan, including those of women, said that the military coup in South Korea had been hatched by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges in order to block the movements for the peaceful unification of Korea. And these organizations demanded immediate withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea and Japan.

Afraid that the Chang Myun clique was not strong enough to suppress popular demands for the peaceful unification of Korea, the ruling group in Washington plotted a military coup in South Korea to supplant the Chang Myun regime with a more fascistic one so that they might maintain their colonial rule in South Korea, according to an Albanian paper **Zeri i Popullit** of May 2.

Further, a Japanese newspaper **Hokkaido Shinbun** said that it was hard to understand that the U.S. forces had not been responsible for the coup, in view of the fact that the South Korean troops were under the control of the U.S. forces. The responsibility of the U.S. imperialists for the coup is also substantiated by many **Hongkong Papers**, as the Japanese news agency Kyodo reported.

Il Praese, an Italian paper, said that the coup in South Korea was an intrigue aiming to help the anti-Communist ultra-rightists, successors to the policy of Syngman Rhee, establish a military fascist dictatorship and open fascism.

Meanwhile, the secretary-general of the **International Organization of Journalists**, demanded on June 1 that the military fascist regime release immediately the arrested South Korean journalists and guarantee conditions under which South Korean newspapers and other communication media may conduct truthful reporting, accoring to a Korean Central News Agency report of June 2.

An **AFP dispatch** on May 24 said that South Korea had reverted to the state of war structure and that it had thrown away all the masks of simulated "democracy."

Underlining this state, Britain's **"Economist"** pointed out that the new South Korean regime was skillful in suppression but did not promise the restoration of a constitutional life.

Saying that the National Assembly was dissolved and the freedom of the press was denied, the **Japan Times** on May 25 pointed out editorially that this suppression is thorough-going and practically every thing the South Koreans fought for in the uprising against the autocratic regime of former President Syngman Rhee has been taken away."

The **"Economist"** writes in one of its articles that though the new military regime in South Korea is making desperate efforts to put up an appearance of consitutionality, the real nature of these efforts is transparent.

On the other hand, a **London Times** report said that there was no ground on which we can suppose that the Chang Do Yung clique will be able to meet the demands for social and economic improvement which have been mounting ever since the fall of the Syngman Rhee regime.

As regards such situation of South Korea, **Morgen Post** in West Berlin pointed out on May 24 that the cause of the present-day catastrophe of South Korea and of the existence of countless jobless persons should be sought in the U.S. "aid" policy.

The paper continued that resentment prevailing among the South Korean people at the subjugation of South Korea to the U.S. was an evident expression of the thinking of the South Korean people that economic construction under such conditions was out of the question.

A Norwegian newspaper, **Friheten**, on May 23, said editorially that the military fascist dictatorship in South Korea would be explained as an expression of weakness, far from being that of strength.

A Finnish paper, **Kansan Uutiset** expressed support for the struggling South Korean people, saying that the fascists in South Korea would be confronted by sharp attacks and strong resistance by all the South Korean people.

Further, according to a Korean Central News Agency report of May 31 from Pyongyang, the Central Committee of the **Czechoslovak Youth Union** sent a cable to the Korean Democratic Youth Union and the Korean Students' Committee, expressing solidarity with the Korean students and youths and encouraging them to stand up more vigorously against the dictatorship.

An Albanian newspaper **Zeri i Popullit** on May 25 said that final victory would be on the side of Korean people, who are struggling for the peaceful unification of their fatherland and for the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from South Korea.

THOSE WHO BETRAY THE PEOPLE ARE DOOMED

Developments in South Korea during the past 20 days or more since the May 16 Seoul coup d'etat, clearly show that the U.S. policy of colonizing South Korea is fated to failure and that those who betray the people are doomed.

* Dissatisfied with the Chang Myun regime, which they had called a "show-cace of democracy," the U.S. imperialists replaced it with the Chang Do Yung fascist-military regime. However, this is nothing but a pitiful and hopeless attempt.

* Mercilessly suppressing the people demanding a decent living and peaceful unification of their fatherland, the Chang Do Yung clique is shouting such empty slogans as "Eradication of evils and corruption," "Enhancement of the national spirit."

* Chang Do Yung is the very ring-leader who made a fortune by selling military supplies through illegal channels and by black-marketeering in dried pollacks. He has been leading a dirty and corrupt life, keeping three concubines. He is also one of ring-leaders who committed fraudulent and unjust acts in the army to help the traitor Syngman Rhee at the time of the "March 15 elections" in 1960. Accordingly, he is to be liquidated if "evils and corruption" "are to be eradicated.

* The Chang Do Yung clique is brazen-faced enough to use the word "revolution" and to call for "enhancement of the national spirit." However, Chang Do Yung faithfully served the Japanese imperialists in the pre-Liberation days and has been mercilessly torturing and massacring people, in order to get a chance in life in the post-Liberation days.

The only thing he has is a dangerous weapon the U.S. imperialists gave him and the only experience he has is murdering. So pitiful is the fate of the U.S. imperialists who have been forced to seat such a scoundrel in power.

* Since the coup d'etat, the South Korean economic catastrophe has become even more aggravated. It is not accidental that, despite strict news blackout, South Korean newspapers report that the present South Korean economy is in "the worst condition since the August 15 Liberation." Small and medium enterprises and mining industry face total bankruptcy and close-downs, and even comparatively large-scale spinning and textile mills are forced to suspend operation.

* As the result of the total ruination of the South Korean economy, unemployment goes on increasing and people's living is ruined.

This in turn reduces people's purchasing power, paralyzing commodity circulation.

* The miserable condition of the South Korean rural village is beyond description. At present, more than 70 per cent of the total acreage of farm land requires improvement and ruined woods and forests have reached three million hectares. In the present off-crop season, peasants are literally "on the brink of death." The number of pupils and students absenting themselves from school owing to starvation is increasing and a large number of schools are forced to close.

* However, the Chang Do Yung clique is blowing the "anti-communist" trumpet more noisily than Syngman Rhee and Chang Myun and brandishing their dangerous weapons. He does not and cannot take any measure to save the catastrophic situation in South Korea. It is true that they are shouting about "reconstruction" or "liberation from the difficulties of living" and even published the so-called "Basic Economic Policy," but their words and policy are lacking in concrete content.

How can they carry out economic construction without aim and without financial and other resources? All that they can do is to strengthen tax collection and to beg for U.S. "aid," the same aid that Syngman Rhee and Chang Myun asked for and has plunged South Korea into the catastrophe.

* Development of the South Korean situation during the past 20 days or more evidently shows that it is absolutely impossible for the Chang Do Yung clique to save the present situation and that they are just aggravating the crisis.

* The only way for South Korea to get out of the catastrophic situation should be sought in the immediate evacuation of U.S. imperialist aggressive forces and in South-North contact, interchange and unification. Terrorism, suppression or deception can in no way curb the desire of the Korean people to accomplish unification, nor can these block their advance. A shameful end waits for those who betray their fatherland and their fellow countrymen.

(News Comment)

Diplomatic Relations Established Between DPRK and Congo (Stanleyville)

On June 1, a joint-statement was signed by Pak Yung on behalf of the DPRK Government and by Myullele, head of the Diplomatic Mission of the Republic of the Congo in Cairo, on behalf of the legitimate Government of the Congo. The full-text of the joint-statement follows:

"The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Government of the Republic of the Congo (Stanleyville) have decided to establish diplomatic relations and reached an agreement to exchange diplomatic missions of ambassadorial level, with a view to developing friendship and cooperation between the two peoples."

Joint Communique on Talks Between Korean and Burmese Trade Ministers

A joint communique on talks between the Vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Trade of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Minister for Trade Development and Supplies of the Government of the Union of Burma was issued on May 16, according to information from Rangoon.

The communique reads in part:

Understanding has been reached between the two countries that during 1961 and 1962 the Union of Burma will import machineries, tools and implements, cement and building materials, chemicals, tin provisions, dried fishes, textiles and others from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in return for the import by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of cotton, rubber, timber, rice and mineral ores.

The two parties agreed to enter into consular relations. Consulates-general will be established in each other's capital when it becomes possible for each side.

Both parties also agreed to exchange cultural delegations, artist groups, journalist delegations, sports teams, etc., at a favourable time to develop cultural relations between the two countries.

The Burmese side supported the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of their country by themselves on a democratic basis without any foreign interference.

Fascism Raging in South Korea

20 Journalists Sentenced to Jail

The "General Court-Martial" on May 30 gave 20 journalists jail sentences up to 10 years, according to a Hapdong Tongshin report from Pusan.

Meanwhile, according to a report from South Korea, in South Kyongsang Province, 112 journalists are now court-martialled. They were arrested on May 28 and 29 when the military fascists banned almost all the newspapers and news services in South Korea.

Boy Sentenced to Prison Term

The "Court-Martial" of South Korea sentenced a boy, named Chang Kwang In, to two years' hard labor. He was found guilty of the charge that he had told his friend that they should be careful in their fascistized country, according to a foreign cable of June 4 from Seoul.

Meanwhile, a Taejun Radio broadcast said that the military fascists on May 24 arrested Kim Yung Duk, in North Chungchong Province, on the charge of "spreading sensational rumors."

Discharged Public Officials Increase

The Chang Do Yung clique on June 5 fired 71 public officials in North Kyongsang Province, according to a report from South Korea. They were held responsible for evading consription. Among the discharged were included 17 teachers.

Earlier, on May 31, the military regime discharged 87 public officials in South Kyongsang Province, on the charge that they disobeyed the military fascists.

Poor Men's Houses Continue To be Pulled Down in S. Korea

The military regime on May 29 pulled down 216 houses of poor inhabitants in Taejun City, South Chungchong Province, a Taejun Radio broadcast said.

Meanwhile, in Seoul and Kyongki Province, 8,753 houses are going to be forcibly pulled down, the broadcast said.

Assn. of Journalists Protests Against Arrest of Journalists

The severe suppression by the Chang Do Yung clique of the freedom of the press and speech is arousing a wave of indignation among the South Korean press.

An AFP dispatch reported from Seoul that the Association of Journalists in South Korea held an emergency meeting on June 3 and decided to lodge a strong protest with the Chang Do Yung clique.

The Association denounced the military fascists for severely suppressing freedom of publication, saying that many journalists were arrested on the false charge that they were "mock journalists," the dispatch said.

Suicides Increase

A recent issue of South Korean newspaper "Tonga Ilbo" reports that a high school graduate in Pusan recently killed himself.

The young Song Jin Sun was admitted into "Tonga University" this spring, after working his way through school, but he could not pay "entrance fee" for the university, the paper added.

The paper also reports that a starving Seoul citizen, Chong Byung Keun, and his wife killed themselves by taking poison. They were unable to pay house rent for a long time.

Meanwhile, a Christian Radio Broadcast from Seoul said on June 1 that a 60-year-old teacher of "Yongkang Primary School" in Seoul died of starvation. The old man, Suh Jong Ok, had been a teacher for 38 years.

He had lived in the night duty room of the school, because he could not afford to pay for a hired room, the broadcast added.

Editorial

We Denounce Fascist Dictatorship in South Korea

The U.S. imperialists can never shirk their responsibility for the present situation in South Korea. Nor can they curb by any threat and brutal suppression the long-cherished desire of the Korean people to accomplish peaceful unification of their fatherland. It is an uncovered fact that Chang Do Yung and other fascist scoundrels carried out the "military takeover of the regime," receiving directions from the U.S. imperialists.

A series of criminal acts committed by Chang Do Yung and other terroristic fascists during the past 20 days are arousing a wave of popular indignation.

The Chang Do Yung clique, after disbanding all the political parties, social organizations and the "National Assembly", forcibly banned 529 daily and weekly newspapers and 305 news services and publications issued in Seoul and in localities. In South Kyongsang Province alone, they arrested and imprisoned 112 journalists, 20 of whom were given jail sentences up to 10 years. Meanwhile, in Kyongki Province, some 10,000 houses of poor people were forcibly demolished on the ground that they defiled the appearance of the street. The Chang Do Yung clique are planning to pull down continuously shacks on the same plea.

The military fascists have thus far deprived 30 trade companies of their right of commerce, and fired many "undesirable" public officials.

A correspondent of a Japanese newspaper described Seoul as a city where "silence reigns."

Therefore, it is quite natural that peoples of the world who love peace and democracy have risen against the U.S. imperialists and the terroristic fascists headed by Chang Do Yung.

We demand the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces get out immediately of South Korea.

The fascist clique headed by Chang Do Yung should set free as soon as possible the patriots under unlawful arrest, and quit their fascist dictatorship. And full freedom should be guaranteed to all the patriotic political parties and social organizations.

Bloody suppression can never save South Korea and its people from the current economic crisis. The crisis cannot be surmounted unless South Korea depends on the industrial base of the DPRK, and unless the South and North Korean people are united in their endeavors for unification.

The urgent demand of the South Korean people for South-North contact and interchange should be realized as soon as possible.

The South Korean people, without yielding under any suppression and intimidation, will march forward in their struggle to defend democracy and their living rights as well as to accomplish peaceful unification of their fatherland.

Japan-Korea Society Denounces Fascist Dictatorship in S. Korea

The photo: The emergency meeting of Japan-Korea Society's national board of directors.

The Japan-Korea Society held an emergency meeting of its national board of directors on May 31 and June 1, at the Dietmen's Hall of the Lower House in Tokyo.

Attending the meeting were more than 100 directors from some 30 prefectures.

At the meeting, the question of supporting the Korean people in their struggle to promote the peaceful unification of their fatherland was discussed in connection with the recent coup d'etat in South Korea.

The question of how to develop further campaigns to suspend the Japan-"ROK" talks was also discussed.

Further, several events for promoting friendship between the Japanese and Korean peoples were discussed. These included a plan to send to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea a non-governmental mission consisting of some 300 members and another to hold in Niigata on June 10 and 11 a mass meeting for promoting peace and friendship between the two countries.

Meanwhile, opposing the Japan–"ROK" talks and supporting peaceful unification of Korea, the meeting adopted the following resolution:

1. The Japan-Korea Society denounces the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys for hatching a military coup in South Korea and for perpetrating fascistic atrocities.

2. The Japan-Korea Society opposes Prime Minister Ikeda's U.S. visit aimed at promoting friendly relations with the Chang Do Yung fascist military regime through the intermediation of the U.S. government.

3. The Japan-Korea Society demands immediate withdrawal of the U.S. forces from Japan, South Korea and all other areas of Asia.

Further, the meeting made the following decisions:

1) In compliance with the decision of the Fourth Session of the Council for Solidarity of the Afro-Asian Peoples, the Japan-Korea Society will take part in the International Joint Action Week from coming June 25 to July 1 for demanding withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea.

2) The Japan-Korea Society will support continuously the repatriation work of Korean citizens in Japan to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and will endeavour to realize direct and full-fledged trade.

Peace Committee of Korea Supports Japanese People's Struggle

The National Peace Committee of Korea sent a cable on June 3 to the Japan National Council Against the "Security" Treaty and for Peace and Democracy. The cable expressed solidarity with Japanese people who had launched the Second "United Action" for abrogating the Japan-U.S."Security"Treaty, according to a Korean Central News Agency report from Pyongyang.

Koreans' Rallies Against Military Coup Continue

Participants renew their determination to fight the U.S. imperialists and the Chang Do Yung clique, cheering "Manse."

The military coup in South Korea is severely denounced by both Koreans in Japan standing on the side of the DPRK and those supporting the "Republic of Korea." Following the "Central Rally of Korean Citizens in Japan Against U.S. imperialists and the Chang Do Yung clique," rallies and demonstrations are continuously held all over Japan.

On May 20, in Nagoya some 2,000 Korean citizens attended a rally against the U.S. imperialists and the Chang Do Yung clique. Among the participants were many Koreans affiliated with "ROK" Residents Union.

Speakers at the rally stressed that though Chang Do Yung is shouting the slogans, "Clean sweep of corruption" and "Liberation of people from hardships," causes of degeneration and poverty in South Korea can never be rooted out before the U.S. imperialists get out of there.

Similar rallies were also held in Kyoto, Chiba, Toyama, Hokkaido and various other prefectures.

Meanwhile, Korean students in Tokyo University who support the "Republic of Korea" came out on June 2 with a statement sharply attacking the U.S. imperialists and the Chang Do Yung clique and opposing the military coup.

They declared in the statement that they would shake hands with any one who advocates peaceful unification of the fatherland, and that they would fight against those who oppose the sublime national task of unification.

CHILDREN UNDER DIFFERENT CIRCUMSTANCES IN S. AND N. KOREA

Children in North Korea can study as they wish and enjoy their happy school life.

June 1 is the International Children's Day. Happy children in the northern part of the Republic enjoyed celebration events all over the country. However, those in South Korea greeted the day under completely different circumstances.

North Korea

The Korean Wokers' Party and the Government of the Republic are extending boundless care to children's health and their education.

Day nurseries totaled 7,626 and beds installed there numbered some 384,400 as of the end of last year. Kindergartens have remarkably increased.

Juvenile recreation grounds are seen almost all over the country. Big palaces for children are now under construction in Pyongyang and Kaesung. There are special stores, barber shops, photography studios and other service stations for children.

A bright road of study is also open to them. The compulsory middle school education system–first in Asia–was enforced in 1958. Preparations are successfully made for the nine-year compulsory education system which includes two-years' technical education. Last year, 79 per cent of middle school graduates continued their studies in technical schools. One hundred technical schools and 24 universities and colleges were newly founded. One-fourth of the entire population are now enrolled in schools. In this way, children in the northern part of the Republic are educated and trained to be fine workers. Meanwhile, women in childbed are entitled to a 77 day leave with pay, and all their expenses are borne by the government.

Hospitals, clinics, quarantine centres–such medical institutions increased 265 times in number this year, compared with 1944 in the pre-Liberation age. Everyone is entitled to free medical treatment.

The measles and whooping-cough, which killed a large number of children in the past, are no longer a menace to them.

South Korea

A report says that there are now 500,000 juvenile loafers in South Korea, some of whom are starving.

Difficulties of living compel mothers to desert their own children. According to South Korean Newspaper "Hankuk Ilbo", deserted children have recently increased to some 10,000. More than 500,000 boys are working like slaves under miserable conditions.

Schoolboys are also miserable. Hungry pupils in primary schools number 1,250,000. Not a few of them sink with hunger at school or on the way to school.

A recent issue of "Seoul Shinmoon" reports that some 3,000 primary schoolboys at Wido and 14 other islands on the western coast have fainted with hunger.

Moreover, children in South Korea are killed by bestial U. S. aggressive forces. The U.S. forces regard it as nothing special to run over South Korean children.

Meanwhile, boys and girls, infected with the decadent "American way of living," are falling into evil ways. Last year alone, the number of juvenile delinquencies amounted to some 10,000.

Needless to say, South Korean mothers and children cannot cut out of their present miserable situation before the U.S. imperialist aggressive forces get out of South Korea and our fatherland is peacefully unified.

Peaceful unification of the fatherland is also the unanimous demand of all the Korean children and mothers.

Hungry homeless boys taking their meal on the street.

PATRIOTIC WORK OF KOREAN CITIZENS IN JAPAN

— Struggle for Peaceful Unification of Fatherland —

(1)

We have already stated why the Korean citizens in Japan had to leave their fatherland, what difficulties and sufferings they had to experience here and how vigorously they have struggled ever since the August 15 Liberation from Japanese imperialist colonial rule.

Now, it must be remembered that the most important characteristic in the post-war history of Korean citizens in Japan has been their struggles against the U.S. imperialists to put an end to the artificial division of their fatherland and to secure complete national independence.

These struggles of the Korean citizens in Japan are based on the fact that the split of their fatherland by the U.S. imperialists and the national traitors in South Korea has forced the Koreans to lead a miserable life in Japan even after their liberation from Japanese imperialist rule.

Thus, Korean citizens in Japan had risen in struggles for the earliest unification of their country, supporting unanimously the agreement reached at the Three Foreign Ministers Conference in Moscow in 1945.

When the League of Korean Residents in Japan was organized in October of 1945, the Korean citizens in Japan rallied unitedly around it.

The Korean citizens in Japan had risen in their concerted struggle against the so-called "unilateral general election" held on May 10, 1948 in South Korea, the aim of which was to perpetuate the national division by establishing a puppet regime in South Korea.

Thenceforth, their struggles were concentrated on founding the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The forcible dissolution of the League by the Japanese government in September of 1949 and the outbreak of the Korean War provoked the next year by the U.S. imperialists, led all the Korean citizens in Japan to a brave struggle to realize immediate ceasefire in their fatherland. Numerous Korean patriots were arrested by the U.S. aggressors and the Japanese police and were sentenced to long prison terms.

However, Korean citizens in Japan did not yield to such punishments. Their struggles could not be suppressed even by detention or deportation to South Korea.

The fact that the Korean War was provoked by the U.S. imperialists and their hirelings, the Syngman Rhee clique, became an open secret.

To liquidate the Korean nation from the earth, the U.S. imperialists did not hesitate to resort to brutal means such as bacteriological and napalm bombs. They also discussed the possibility of using the dreadful atom bomb in Korea for this purpose.

Under these circumstances, Korean citizens in Japan stood up against the U.S. aggressors, strongly demanding that the U.S. troops be withdrawn immediately from South Korea.

They came out into their struggles more and more vigorously, supporting positively the Berlin and Stockholm Appeals for an immediate ceasefire in Korea and world peace.

After the realization of truce in Korea on July 27, 1953, the Korean citizens in Japan developed their struggle for the faithful execution of the Armistice Agreement, the early holding of a political conference between the both parties concerned and for the earliest realization of peaceful unification of their fatherland through removal of the U.S. forces from South Korea.

In response to the compatriots in the northern part of the Republic who started the struggle for accomplishing Three-Year

Korean businessmen in Japan are also united for S.–N. economic interchange and peaceful unification of the fatherland.

Plan of the post-war national economic rehabilitation, the Korean citizens in Japan were determined to take part in this struggle, deeply inspired by the correct guidance of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic.

This patriotic zeal then prevalent among all the Korean citizens in Japan found expression in the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan in May of 1955, the main object of which was to rally all the Korean citizens in Japan around the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in order to force the U.S. aggressive forces to pull out of South Korea and to isolate their puppets, the Syngman Rhee clique, so that the peaceful unification of the fatherland be realized as soon as possible.

The overthrow of the Syngman Rhee regime on April 19, last year, by the historic popular uprising, reaffirmed the correctness of the political line of the General Association, which had been consistently holding high the banner of the struggle against the U.S. imperialism and for national salvation.

As a result, even the Korean citizens who supported so far the so-called "Republic of Korea" have become to realize the necessity of developing united actions with the Association, for the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

Thus, the General Association has strengthened itself both organizationally and ideologically as the only organization representing the will of all 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan and protecting their national rights and interests.

It is not fortuitous that all the Korean citizens in Japan, irrespective of difference of their mutual political opinion, are united more and more solidly in achieving the national task—the peaceful unification of the fatherland without depending on any foreign forces.

(2)

For the national unification of Korea and for protecting their democratic and national rights, Korean citizens in Japan will develop further their united struggle, faithfully following the 8 items laid down in program of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.

All the Korean citizens in Japan are strengthening their unity in the struggle to reject interference by the U.S. imperialists in the internal affairs of the country and to isolate the national traitors in South Korea, rallying like steel around the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, as the second item of the Association's program says.

Especially, many Korean citizens in Japan were deeply moved by a new unification plan incorporating a South–North confederative system, proposed by Premier Kim Il Sung on the occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Aug. 15 Liberation and by additional concrete plans announced at the Eighth Session of the Second Supreme People's Assembly.

The General Association called upon the supporters of the "ROK" Residents Union in Japan and those taking a "neutral stand" to be united in promoting peaceful unification of the fatherland, irrespective of the past record, pointing out that Korean citizens in Japan are suffering from national discrimination and suppression because of the division of their country.

Some 3,000 rallies for promoting peaceful unification were held and participants totaled some 870,000 during 11 months between February and December, 1960. During this period, some 24 million copies of leaflets were distributed in Japan and abroad.

The General Association has further strengthened national solidarity with leaders and members of the "ROK" Residents Union in Japan, particularly since the meeting of chiefs of prefectural headquarters of the General Association and independent organizations in May of 1960.

Recent development of joint action between Koreans affiliated with the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan and those supporting the "ROK" Residents Union in Japan for unification of the fatherland—this is one of our most remarkable achivements in 16 years after the liberation, amply proving the vitality of the program of the General Association which regards peaceful unification as its most important task.

Another important task for Korean citizens in Japan was to deepen friendship with the Japanese people and other peace-loving peoples, on the basis of the foreign policy of the DPRK Government.

Korean citizens in Japan, supporting the General Association, are struggling against the "South Korea-Japan Talks," and for free travels, commercial and cultural interchange between the DPRK and Japan, and for normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

Meanwhile, the General Association dispatched its delegations to international conferences for peace, held in Japan, in order to contribute to world peace. The Association will continuously make efforts to strengthen solidarity with peoples of the world.

Korean citizens in Japan, under the leadership of the DPRK Government and beloved Marshal Kim Il Sung, will be united steel-like around the General Association and march forward for unification of their country and defending democratic and national rights as well as for world peace.

Woman Racer Shin Keum Dan Sets New World Records in 400-Metre, 800-Metre Events

Heading off a race is Shin Keum Dan, world-record holder in the woman's 400-metre and 800-metre.

Shin Keum Dan, a famous Korean woman racer, set a new world record of 52.1 seconds in the woman's 400-metre event in the Second Athletic Record Meeting of the First-Rate Athletes, held on May 31 at the Moranbong Stadium in Pyongyang, according to Radio Pyongyang of May 31.

She had already set a fine record of 53 seconds in the Korea-China-Mongolia Friendship Athletic Meeting, held last October in Pyongyang, breaking the previous world record of 53.4 seconds by 0.4 seconds.

In the above-mentioned Second Athletic Record Meeting, she could better her own record by 0.9 seconds and the world record by 1.3 seconds, establishing a fine world record.

Meanwhile, the woman had set a record of 2 minutes 1.2 seconds in the 800-metre event in the First Athletic Record Meeting of the First-Rate Athletes, held on May 1 at the East Pyong yang Stadium, breaking, by 3.1 seconds, the previous world record of 2 minutes 4.3 seconds, established by the Soviet woman racer Lyudomira Sevchova in the International Contest for the Zunamenski Brothers Prize held last July in Moscow.

Reader's Column

From an Argentine Friend:

Dear Friends,

Thank you very much for your copies of "The People's Korea," which I found very valuable and important.

I sincerely wish to deepen solidarity, through your paper, with the Korean people.

Let's make mutual efforts in our struggle against imperialism and for peace of the world.

Yours fraternally,

From an Argentine reader.

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